

SOME MEN WHO HAVE FOUND THEIR

All the great gold fields of the world have produced a large yield of romances, nearly all of which turn directly or indirectly upon the queer and accidental discoveries of gold nuggets. The romances are more plentiful than the nuggets. Yet thousands upon thousands of nuggets ranking in value from \$50 to thousands of dollars, and even up to more than \$200,000, have been found from time to time.

Thomas Jefferson Burley, member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the American Geographical Society, has just published a little book of sixty-four pages, which in a condensed form gives not only very valuable statistics concerning the world's gold production, past and present, but also the exact facts, so far as they could be ascertained, about nearly all of the great nugget findings within the last century.

No part of the world has been so prolific in the yield of nuggets as Victoria. Of many discovered in the early days no record has been preserved. But prior to 1859 a list of finds was made by the late Mr. J. W. H. Ross, and is now in the possession of an assayer of high standing. Among the most valuable finds recorded is that of the Welcome Stranger, which occurred about a mile west of the village of Stollan, in the neighborhood of Traralgon, on the 25th May, 1869. It was discovered by a party of men, and by the puddler, John Henson and Richard Oates, on the extreme margin of the patch of auriferous alluvium, within two feet of the bedrock (sandstone). In a loose, gravelly loam it rested upon silt, red clay and a hard, brown, siliceous sandstone. It was in the mud put by the puddler's cart the treasure was noticed. It measured about 21 inches in length, and 10 inches in thickness, and though mixed with dirt the great body of the Welcome Stranger

yield by the data—the nugget yielded 2,280 oz., equivalent to 2,248 oz. of pure gold, its value at the Bank of England was £47,670. The neighborhood of Dunally was at that time almost unprospected country. Very heavy work was characteristic of the locality, many large nuggets being found there, and near the spot where the Walsome Strucure was discovered, a nugget weighing 159 oz. was respectively were unearthed soon afterward.

The Walsome nugget, found by a party of twenty-four at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, on June 15, 1858, was sold by the discoverers to Ballarat for \$52,000, and, after being exhibited for a season in Melbourne, was again disposed of for \$46,022. It then weighed 2,159 oz., so that the price obtained was \$21 per ounce. This nugget was found at a depth of 180 feet. It was sparsely water-worn, contained about 100 grains of iron pyrites, 100 grains of oxide of iron, and 10 grains of silica. It measured 12 inches in length, 4 inches in breadth, and 2 inches in depth. The Walsome nugget was the largest ever found in Australia.

The fortunate owners netted an average of \$250 a week gate receipts. On assay it yielded 65.58 per cent of pure gold.

"Another party of four in the Canadian gully, Ballarat, at a depth of sixty feet found a nugget weighing 1,419 oz. just after unearthing a nugget of 78 oz. Two of the party had been in the mine less than three months when they returned to England with their prize, which yielded them £27,000. Near the same place on Sept. 5, 1864, a nugget of gold weighing 1,177 oz. 17 dw. was found, and from the same ore upward of 200 pounds of smaller nuggets were obtained, so that the value of gold taken from this claim was not less than \$65,000.

There is an exciting incident connected with the finding of the Oliver Martin nugget, the largest ever found in California, which sold for \$22,700 after it had earned \$1,000 from exhibition in various parts of the country. Although a young man Oliver Martin was little better than a tramp. He spent his time in doing odd jobs and drinking whiskey around the mining camps of Yuba, Tuolumne, El Dorado and Calaveras counties. He didn't even own a pen, much less a rocker or long tom. One of his best competitors was John Fowler, who

and managed to lodge, clinging to the branches until morning, but Fowler was drowned.

Before starting both men staked claims. Martin, of course, claiming his where he had unearthed the big nugget. As soon as the news of the great find spread, miners flocked in by hundreds, but although the stream was carefully prospected for miles nothing of any great value was found. Martin considered that his find, in view of the peculiar circumstances attending it, was an act of Providence, and he never touched intoxicants thereafter. With the money he got from the sale of his nugget he went to mining in a businesslike manner. Later he was attracted to Yucatan, where he made over half a million in quartz mining. He died in New Orleans a few years ago, leaving a fortune of over \$1,000,000.

The sluice and creek were so dirty that he could not see clearly beneath the surface. After pradding his overalls on the sluice boards to dry, the Indian's eyes were attracted by a big yellow rock in the muddy stream. He got down into the water and rolled the rock over several times. He had never seen gold in any other form than tiny flakes or bits the size of pinheads, and it never occurred to him that gold could be found in any such mass as that he was rolling in the stream. He concluded that he had discovered some new kind of rock.

to a fortune. Louis Roderigo was discharged by the superintendent of the Mistle Shaft mine every day for weeks he hung around the mine imploring to be taken back. Finally he was kicked off the grounds. He procured a pick and shovel and grub enough to last him for a week or two, and started off prospecting in Bear Creek, on the Pine Ridge, some seventy-five miles northeast of Frisco. Three weeks later he returned with \$9.00 in gold dust, which was panned out in less than a fortnight's actual work.

"I knew from the moment I poked it up," says she, that I had found gold, because it was heavy; but as I had never seen a real nugget was afraid my husband would laugh at me."

month they discovered a gold nugget which weighed 1.593 ounces, troy. It was sold to R. L. Woodward of San Francisco, who paid for it \$13,500 for exhibition purposes. When it was melted about \$9,800 was realized.

California, yielded the first big nugget found at that State. In 1850 a 121-ounce chunk of gold was dug out with a common saw from the bank of the American river, near Lawson's Bar. It brought \$10,000. The same county, and it sold for \$1,700 in 1867. Pilot Hill, a boulder of quartz rock, yielded \$5,000. This, with several small nuggets, was taken from the Boulder Gravel mine, near Pilot Hill Post Office. Several large and valuable gold nuggets were discovered in Tuolumne county. In 1853 a mass of gold, weighing 100 ounces, was found. This nugget was valued at \$5,025. At Gold Hill, in the same county, a man named Virgin found one in 1854. It weighed 100 ounces and sold for \$10,000. In Spring Gulch, near Colusa, in the same county, found one of almost pure gold. It weighed 100 ounces and sold for \$10,000. The minor lode on the following day, and he was sent to the Stanton Asylum. The nugget was sold to the money for it sent to his family in France."

Others in Curious Prose—Tus- Got Even With Enemies.

and gay,
inclined,
sorous mind,
ly in health,
of my wealth,
am to leave
the grave,
e or other,
my brother;
I foresaw
brothers-in-law,
take care,
in for a share,
ways intended
arriers were mented—
God knows, there's no sign;
enjoy

beneath,
 underneath,
 my sisters most dear
 my store,
 as much more,
 sickness has granted me here.
 we may prevent
 and intent,
 and law racket,
 appeal
 and seal
 and deed of

Will Jackson

For in 1719 the Earl of Stafford the worst of women, who is the daughter of Mr. G-ament, whom I have unfortunately lost by brass ballance, which ill for her supper—a greater her can often make her: for I n he had neither money nor purpose, he being the worst e the worst of women. Had I eter I had never married: their ade myself unhappy."

whereby he may have frequent contemplation on it, and by reason that and his own virtue a certain judgment, which is profitable, a grateful remembrance and almost parental love and indulgence. This I said to him in lieu of a legacy, and said I had by a former will and burnt it left him, and that I left this parting and bequest to Mary Davis, of Delaport, the sum of five hundred, for her to get drunk

in which the writer is most
 extract from the will of George
 to be lying down in hand-
 without keys or pockets, an
 age (none I shall want none,
 a walking), and a worsted
 net. I desire—my be buried
 as far as possible, where
 six, who at the beginning
 a way and tallow chandler
 "I am sometimes accus-
 -ken to in the job of my
 to search the said breeches
 of Birmingham made

There is no great mistake at the
make this my last will and
love:
property of Gairbraid, and all
property I may die possessed
John Boyle Storey and Elizabeth
former because she is married
(God help him!) she henpecks;
she is married, and she is the

gentle, and all other sinners must him. I leave my big silver box to him. I am a little Christian, with a little face. I love a Parson, and the small box I got from him. I have a little service he has done the family and the parson's taste will have John Gable a silver box, for the affliction of a slatternly looks to my brother Andrew, and I have a little box to learn to read with them, and with a sovereign in it. I have a little box, because she is a little box, and I will to burning. And also my will, as it looks decent to see John Gable a silver box, and an important added, but in deference to his wife he took advice to be a little box, and I am a little box, but not on that account. However, his widow

HOW THE INDIANS VANISHED AND THE SMITH TRADE GREW.

"The township of Hempstead was first settled in Queens county. The colonists are said to have come principally from Yorkshire in England during the reign of King Charles I, when both civil and religious liberty were prostrated by the illegal and tyrannical extension of the royal prerogative and by the intolerance of the Established Church."

"They tarried for a time in Weymouth, Mass., but soon passed on to Stamford, Conn. and from thence sixty-six families crossed

Indians surrounding him, and declared his intention of here making his home. He asked the Indians: 'To what tribe do you belong?' 'Merrick,' was the answer. 'Then,' said Smith, 'we will name the place Merrick, and so it shall ever be.'

So it has ever been, and thus had its origin the town of Merrick on the South Bay, in the southern part of Hempstead east of Freeport.

name it goes back to the old Indian tribe that lived there at the time the venturesome Smith came among them and announced his intention of doing them the honor of taking possession of their abiding place.

There were at this time, the middle of the seventeenth century, thirteen tribes or clans of Indians upon Long Island, all of whom were in some degree dependent upon one another and all of whom acknowledged a certain allegiance to the powerful Montauks, who held

forms the southern part, and settled on the land there prepared to stay. From the English point of view the whole of Long Island belonged to Lord Stirling, who held it under the original grant from James I. "Diverse inhabitants of Lincoln," writes Winthrop, "agreed with Lord Stirling's agent, one Mr. Farre, for a parcel of the land near west end, and agreed with the Indians for their right." It is also where recorded that they "bought of Farre the privilege of buying of the Indians a tract of eight miles square, in consideration of a payment of thirty shillings." Long Island was

With this experience as a guide the English settlers who went to Harnadad in 1811, where John Smith took up his abode at Merryfield, made a bargain with him a patent confirming their title a land freeing them from Dutch control. Then the Rev. Robert Fordham and John Garman were selected as agents to negotiate with the Indians, with the result that a formal agreement was made for the purchase of the land in question, confirmed by writings duly signed. Payment was to be made at intervals of one year, and the confirmation deed was to be executed and delivered when dual payments

dian clans, had put his mark to the instrument. So at the next town meeting the Montauk chief appeared and signed the paper and thus the title to the lands of Hempstead, including Merrick, was duly passed. The Indians reserve the right to hunt, fish and gather nuts on the

They were cheerful, amiable savages who lived with John Smith to Merrick. This happy good-natured character was so pronounced that they came to be known as the "Merry Indians." But they went the way of all Indian when they came in contact with the whites. The last of the tribe, known as Henry Januars married "Squaw Betty" in 1890. One child survived them. Sarah January was the only one. She died of smallpox. The Indian names were Tom Strong. Tom and his wife lived in a log cabin about half a mile from where the railway station now stands. They died of smallpox within a few days of each other, leaving three girls, who were taken to the home of George Hewlett, who lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Kate V. Barnum. All three of these girls married negroes and disappeared from

tribe of Smiths thrived. The Long Island Smiths grew and multiplied until they swarmed

"Hence it came about," says Mr. Kent, "that the first settler in Merrick, John Smith, was known as John Rock Smith and John Smith Rock, he being thus designated because of his ingenuity in building his house in Stamford around a rock too large for removal, which was made to do duty as part of the wall and a

known and utilized among their acquaintance. Point Bill resided on a point projecting into the bay. Peewee Bill owned a bird from which the prefix was derived. Wheelbarrow Bill constructed an improved barrow having three wheels. Submarine Bill invented a contrivance for examining the bottoms of vessels. Elevator Bill, clerk in a store, took from a customer's pocket a five-cent purchase one of the ob-

Kent, "now in the possession of Mr. George Hewlett and Mr. George M. Hewlett, it appears that the first of the family to reach America was one of the Judges who passed sentence upon King Charles. The name in the King's death warrant is differently spelled, and it is supposed to have been purposely changed to avoid pursuit and detection. The first Hewlett settlement, about 1649, was on Riker's Island near Hell Gate. The house was destroyed by Indians, although the family, being warm-blooded, and we next hear of them in Herma-

Early in the eighteenth century, it was a rough boards and timbers hewn from logs and remnants of it are still in existence with initials and scrawls of the schoolboys of 1711 and more years ago carved in its walls are the timbers. "The First Episcopal Church building on Long Island," says Mr. Kent, "was erected in 1734 at Setauket, and called First Christ Church, afterward Caroline Church, because of gifts received from Queen Caroline. It still stands upon the original site in a good state of preservation. In older times there were churches built from the point, through which the road leads, from the point, through

press, on the back of an old freight car memo-
randum. The circular read as follows:

Free trial.	October, 1900.	\$5 Per Month
Anti-Global.	For cast of	Wheat
Tendency downward with feeble rallies quickly lo-		
cal to 10th, 8th to 10th and 25th to 2th in steady		
strong, slight advance.		
Do not expect a Big Break this Month, the political		
situation will have a tendency to hold it steady,		
possible.		
Weak Days—4, 13, 20.		
Treacherous Days—6, 9, 12, 26.		
The low side is dangerous, act quick, if at all.		
When weakness appears about the 10th or 11th se-		
and until about the 25th.		

in appearance something like a cash register into which the market quotations of a stock were fed from the tape and on the works of a crank cards would appear bearing such advice as "buy," "sell," &c.

Apparently the wheat astrologer or the stars are working in good order this month for the forecast of a "downward tendency"

"The man who goes in for Angoras will find that it is true they will jump anything under the foot light and make a capital actor. They will see their neighbor's wall as a sure as you go on the line, and they will be lingering to buy for. But if you find a goat that is a little better than the rest, turn him up and out, and the little creeper that you will find at the bottom of the lot will be the one you want to keep. It is at this point his ambition as a mountaineer will save lots of trouble to have a chirodoidia. A goat need not be distinguished from a mutton ordinarily. In every case of sheep raising, the goat is the one that is the best. From two to a dozen goats in the lot. They all go to the same buck and the pickers and the pickers and the pickers and the pickers and the pickers for lamb chops is never the wiser. Nor is the butcher. A goat is only a goat when he has his best on. After that the sheep

**SOUTHERN COTTON MILL SHOW
WHAT HE CAN DO.**

that the preservation of his race and the position he shall hold in society is to be gained only along industrial lines and in thorough industrial education. The ideas brought out by Booker T. Washington in his Tuskegee Institute are gaining ground among the colored people, however, and an interesting proof of this lies in the cotton mill which has recently been established in Concord, N. C., and is owned and operated entirely by colored men. This is the only industry of its kind

for such colored laborers to obtain work in many factories purely on account of this prejudice, but they hope that this enterprise will stimulate the negro to show to his white neighbor his equality with him as a laborer, give him an equal opportunity. The corporation of this pioneer enterprise was organized in Concord in 1897. There were nine directors, the Rev. S. C. Thompson, L. P. Berry, John

It is located upon the main line of the Southern Railway, about three and a half miles from the station at Concord, N. C. This site was selected since, because it is healthful, the taxes are low, and there is not a barroom in the county. The plant comprises about 100 acres of land, one three-story brick building with an engine room annexed, one Atlas-Corliss engine of 6,250 horse power, two Atlas-Corliss boilers of 10 horse power each, a machine shop, tools, a full system of machinery for carding, spinning and weaving by 140 looms and more than 5,200

The name was corrupted at once to Jintown and to-day appears as such on the county records. Anderson was also one of the founders of Southern Pines, a negro town in North Carolina. He said yesterday to a SUN reporter: "The hope and salvation of my people is in these industrial enterprises. The brightest of the colored people are seeing this. We started this enterprise with the desire to educate industrially the negro of the South. We can't ride in the same railway coach with you white folks, and we can't sleep in the same hotels."

[illegible]

exclaim; and, taking a couple of glass vases, he would place the hats on top, thus raising them clear of the table. Then he would lift the cloth, and, lo and behold! the boy had vanished into thin air! With the cover still elevated and held in place by pins, the feat of shifting the ball would be triumphantly performed, and, needless to say, the spectators

intimidating any real effect in the neighborhood. After a man hears some other fellow get badly worried in an encounter with the tough lads, he usually takes the matter for granted. He knows how certain he may be that he can see through the illusion. In his encounter there is some slight exert, but afterward discredited as being too degenerate to be taken seriously. "He's got it up his sleeve" or "look under that bag," are the words that are used to indicate that he is a better man than he seems. He and Herrmann would get a round of applause, while the other retired, apparently crestfallen.

Before the Christening.

From Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Freeborn Jackson—What you guthen say, in Laur's life, is a good deal better than what you guthen say in the paper. You say that you like anything a't Ains. Ise noticed boys at that same newshouse come to good. They's allus in the place eat's.